

THE SALLY REBEL.
Selma, Ala.
EVENING, JAN. 6, 1865.
ENING EDITION.

For the present, and until we can secure more convenient room for the purpose, the business office of the "Rebel" will be in the third story of the building occupied by Monk, Edwards & Co. We hope to be able to get a more convenient location in a few days.

Our Exchanges
Will confer a favor by changing the address of their papers from Griffin, Ga., to Selma, Ala.—Prompt attention to this request will place us under obligations.

Wilmington.

On the 29th ult., several blockade runners ran into Wilmington. The Agnes Fry ran ashore of Piney Point.

The Journal says that it is evident from the actions of the Yankees that they thought that there was no garrison at Wilmington. Lincoln had evidently been informed by spies of the sending of the troops at that place South some time since, and had not learned of the arrival of reinforcements from Richmond. The expedition thus far looks as if it would turn out a complete failure.

The powers of resistance possessed by earth or sand works were well illustrated in the bombardment of Fort Fisher. Everything, apparently, that could be destroyed was destroyed, torn up or burned. The sand itself was plowed, but could not be destroyed, and strangely enough, only two guns were dismounted. Of course the enemy's fire would have been much more dangerous if the ships had been in still water.

At last accounts the enemy's fleet was seen off Masonboro' Sound.

The Augusta Chronicle of the 1st inst. says: We would state for the benefit of our readers that the Secretary of War has laid an embargo on all travel northward from this place for several days to come. No passports will be granted. Those intending to go North, therefore, had better stay at home until further notice.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—After the 10th of January but three passenger and mail trains per week will run on the Southern railroad. These trains will leave Meridian on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at seven A. M., returning from Jackson, leave that place on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PARRING.—Gov. Magrath, of South Carolina, has taken the field and established his military headquarters at Charleston. By a special order all citizens between sixteen and sixty are called out. Gen. Tallafairo had assumed command of the Confederate forces.

The Jackson (Miss.) News of the 4th learns that a private dispatch was received in that city last evening, stating that Col. M. D. Haynes, State Treasurer, committed to give particulars.

The old battle flag of the Washington artillery, New Orleans, is advertised as lost. It was shipped from Richmond to Columbia, S. C., to be exhibited at a ladies' fair, and lost in transit.

Major Lamar Fontaine was among the Confederates exchanged at Charleston.

Wilmington.

We find the following concerning affairs at Wilmington in the Journal of Wednesday:

An official report from Sugar Loaf, of the date of H. Maynard, commanding the fort, states that the fort, excavated Battery Anderson and re-enforced, for the time, ends that attempt at landing an invasion. The enemy has suffered far more severely in killed and wounded, than we have, and his fleet will be found shattered to an extent that will take a long time to repair. The "nest of pirates" is safe.

Fisher has sustained a most terrific bombardment. Just look at the list of the vessels brought against her! But her defense was as gallant as the attack was terrible. The damage done to her is slight, except to buildings not necessary to defense. The troops all behaved well, and the fortifications were well supported.

The position of the two powerful fortresses for such the two armies virtually holds of extreme interest. If it were not for the offensive alarm of Grant, his position would closely resemble that of the Duke of Wellington on the shores of the Atlantic. Like Wellington, Grant has turned the tongue of land to the southwest of Richmond into one stupendous citadel, securing by redoubts and entrenchments an immense area of land. His army may not be far from the one hundred and thirty thousand men which the allied forces kept at Torres Vedras; and the difference between the seventy thousand British regulars and the less valuable militia is not great, though a great distance, represented by the mixture of white and black in Grant's army. His position, like that of the allies, cannot well be turned by the flanks nor forced in front by numbers; he cannot be reduced by famine as long as he keeps the communication open with his base by means of his powerful fleet.

But here the resemblance ceases. He has neither the fifty miles of fortifications, which Wellington threw up, nor the hundred and fifty thousand men, nor probably his six hundred pieces of artillery. His line is without strong supports on the flanks.

State of general opinion is great this.

General Wright, 2d Iowa cavalry, acting chief quartermaster, —Memphis Bulletin, Dec. 18th.

G. H. Hoy's Army.—The latest and most reliable information from our Tennessee army places on this side of the Tennessee river, between Florence and Corinth, a good fighting force.

The report of the death of Gen. H. W. Follett, on the 28th ult., in excellent health and in good spirits, and getting his whole army of veterans in a ready condition to whip out all the Yankees white and black, that can come from Memphis to Corinth. It is not the intention of Gen. Hoy to go into winter quarters, but that he shall be ready for the move at all times and every circumstance. —*Miss. Extra*, 3d.

G. F. Ross.—A large number of our readers would like to know the whereabouts of the "Wizard of the Saddle," we suggest to them to be quiet for a few days only, and he will be heard from in a locality that will bring rejoicing to every true Southern heart, as he is getting ready for the move and when he does move, he will make the howl of the roaring among the negroes and Yankees in the West. —*Miss. Extra*, 3d.

ERRORS.—From information in our possession, we are prepared to believe that the statement published a day or two since of the burning of Grenada and the capture of trains to be purely without foundation, so such events having occurred. We learn from good authority that Gen. Adams, or a portion of his command fought the enemy on Monday last between Yazoo and Big Black rivers with success. We published the items a few days ago on what we deemed a reliable information, but we are glad to inform our readers of its falsity.

Clarion of the 4th.

The Contest at Richmond.
From the Daily Enquirer.]

The siege of Richmond will not only rival in interest and importance the siege of Sebastopol, it will surpass it in the grandeur of the contest and the magnificence of its character. Military men, sent over by European governments to report on such valuable enterprises as this war may make to the sciences of war, are struck by the peculiar features which mark it as entirely different from other wars abroad, and on this continent.

The nature of the soil, the extent of the field of operation, the character of the men, and the diversity of races, all have stamped their impress upon the face. But even in a purely military view much will be learnt by the experience we are purchasing at such a fearful cost. We have failed to benefit by our cavalry, though we might ever had better riders or finer horses. But even then there is a fashion even in these things. The great Frederick won a large part of his victories to cavalry, the battles of Rossbach and Leuthen were actually won by cavalry charges. It is equally remarkable that it seems to have been used little, except to impose a charge or to pursue a broken enemy.

(Signed) M. L. DONAHUE.

W. DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Nov. 21, 1864.

His Excellency M. L. Bonham, Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.:

Sir: The annual session of the Legislature of this State will commence on the 4th Monday in November next, and will probably continue for three or four weeks.

I respectfully request that furloughs be granted (as was done last year) to all persons in Confederate service who may be members of the Legislature, during the session, and for ten days after its adjournment.

Very respectfully, your ob't servt,

JAS. A. SEEDON, Secretary of War.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, October 27, 1864.]

Hon James A. Seddon, Secretary of War,

Sir: The annual session of the Legislature of this State will commence on the 4th Monday in November next, and will probably continue for three or four weeks.

I respectfully request that furloughs be granted (as was done last year) to all persons in Confederate service who may be members of the Legislature, during the session, and for ten days after its adjournment.

Very respectfully, your ob't servt,

M. L. DONAHUE.

W. DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Nov. 21, 1864.

His Excellency M. L. Bonham, Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.:

Sir: Your letter, asking furloughs for such members of the Legislature as are in the army, attended to their representative duties, was referred to Gen. Lee for consideration, and he has returned it with the following endorsement: "In my opinion it is better for the country that all persons in the military service, elected either to the State Legislatures or to Congress, should vacate their positions in the army. Holding the two positions is ruinous to the service. I have had occasion to express my views to the Department before, and experience strengthens my opinion. Many brigades and regiments will be left without commanders, if furloughs are granted to officers elected to legislative bodies, from which they cannot be spared. But the evil does not stop there. Commands are viewed more as a means of individual advancement than as a body of troops to be instructed and disciplined for the use of the country."

In reference to General Lee's opinion, so decidedly expressed, the Department cannot grant furloughs from the army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully, your ob't servt,

(Signed) JAS. A. SEEDON,
Secretary of War.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, October 27, 1864.]

They Want to Buy Bacon, Lard, and Sodum Soda.

December 25, 1864.—M.

FREELIGH, FITZGERALD & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SELMA, ALA.

HAVE IN STORE, and are to KEEP UP a supply of

COTTON YARNS, Nos. 14-14.

COTTON AND WOOL ARDS,

GEORGIA AND COUNTRY JEANS,

GREY CLOTH, AND HOMESPUN,

SHIRTINGS AND SHIRTINGS,

IRON AND NAILS, 2s to 6s.

SHOES, Men's, Women's and Children's,

BROGANS, Negro Boots,

SODA, COPPERAS, SNUFF,

TEA, SUGAR, &c., &c.

SALT PANS, SUGAR KETTLES,

BARK MILLS, SUGAR MILLS,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 147.

COMMANDANTS and Quartermasters of all Posts in this Department are hereby required to give all aid in their power to officers sent from the Army of Tennessee to collect paroled and exchanged prisoners, deserters and other men improperly absent from their commands, and also to furnish those officers with transportation, detachments of cavalry and any other means which may be at their disposal to enable them to accomplish the object of their mission.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Taylor.

J. D. SAYERS,

Dec. 28.—41 A. A. General.

* * * Selma and Montgomery papers will copy four times.—Clarion.

THE ORPHAN'S HOME ASSOCIATION

WILL MEET IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.,

WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, to adopt the CHARTER and to organize under its provisions.

A full meeting is important.

By order of

Gov. T. H. WAITS, President.

A. T. SEALING, Secretary.

Dec. 28, 1864.

Notice to Agents of the State.

QUARTERMASTER GEN'L'S OFFICE,

Montgomery, Dec. 28, 1864.

All agents of the State, passing through this office, are notified that Treasury Notes of the old issue received by them prior to the 1st inst. must be paid in before the 15th inst. with an affidavit that said notes were received by them before the 1st of December, 1864, and that no notes of that issue will be received in payment of their accounts after the 15th inst.

DUFF C. GREEN, Quartermaster General of Alabama.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT CENTRAL ALA.,

TALLADEGA, Dec. 8, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.

1. By direction of the Lieutenant General Commanding Department of Ala., Miss. and Fla., all the Posts in the Department are broken up, except the capitals of Opelika, Crossville, Talladega, and most of the smaller posts.

2. The District of Central Alabama, which includes the counties of Talladega, Calhoun, Etowah, Cherokee, Madison, Tallapoosa, Marion, Morgan, Calhoun, DeKalb, Chambers, Russell, Macon, Montgomery, Autauga, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Bibb, Greene, Perry, Lowndes, Dallas, Marengo, Chester, Sumter, etc., are detached from the District of Alabama, and made a separate district, and the Post offices in those districts will be closed, and the Postmaster General will be directed to make arrangements for the transfer of all Post offices and Postmasters to the new district.

3. The Post offices in the new district will be closed, and the Postmaster General will be directed to make arrangements for the transfer of all Post offices and Postmasters to the new district.

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